

IT WAS DEDICATED.

Chickamauga's Battlefield a National Park.

NOT AS SCENIC AS YELLOWSTONE.

Yet It Is Far Dearer to the Hearts of the People, as It Has Been Consecrated With the Blood of Thirty-Five Thousand Heroes Who Fought For Their Country. Exercises of the Day.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20.—The government of the United States is in full possession of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga battlefields. The nation has another public park which, while it may not be as grand from a scenic point of view as that of the Yellowstone, yet it will be far dearer to the hearts of the people. The park dedicated to the nation yesterday was consecrated with the blood of 35,000 heroes in 1863. It was consecrated by a battle which for desperate fighting and carnage has few, if any, equals in the world's history. But the unique feature of this dedication is the fact that men who struggled and fought against each other at Chickamauga, 32 years ago, met here again yesterday as brothers and each did his share toward making the dedication a success. They sealed a compact by which the last vestige of venom caused by the civil war was blotted out.

Within the limits of this grand historic place of pleasure for the nation yesterday were upward of 75,000 people. Among the throng were some of the nation's heroes, and there were also some of her highest officials. Of President Cleveland's cabinet there were Attorney General Harmon, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Secretary of the Interior Smith and Postmaster General Wilson. There were a baker's dozen of governors and hundreds of men of renown who took part in the conflict between the north and the south.

The ceremonies took place at Snodgrass Hill, whose top and side for a mile or more were so thickly covered with dead 32 years ago that, as the survivors say, one could walk all over it from crest to base stepping from one prostrate body to another.

Hours before the exercises began the battlefield was alive with people who had come to attend the dedication.

The first event of the day was a display of arms by Battery F, Fourth United States artillery. Then there was a battalion regimental drill, showing the new tactics and field movements under Colonel Poland. These exercises at arms were of great interest to the veterans, to the "Rebs" and "Yanks," though the old fellows expressed the belief that such tactics would have fallen as timorously before a mowder it placed against those adopted during the battle of Chickamauga.

Vice President A. E. Stevenson presided over the dedicatory exercises. He was introduced by General John S. Fullerton, chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National park commission. When the vice president came forward he was greeted with loud applause.

The meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock and at that hour Snodgrass Hill was covered with people. The great national arena selected by the national commission on Snodgrass Hill was so arranged that nearly everyone of the tens of thousands of auditors could hear the speeches and addresses throughout. By way of beginning there was a national salute of 44 guns by the artillery followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" played by one of the United States infantry bands. It was cheered to the echo by veterans of the blue and of the gray, and in their patriotic enthusiasm many of the grizzled old veterans shed tears of joy.

When the applause had ceased Vice President Stevenson made a brief address appropriate to the occasion. When he had finished prayer was offered by the Right Rev. Bishop Gailor of Tennessee. "America," the national anthem, was then sung by the audience, accompanied by the band, and everyone of the fifty and odd thousand of people assembled, blue and gray, sang as if inspired. The great volume of sound rolled up as a great tidal wave, and long before the song was ended tears were coursing down the cheeks of thousands. It made the cold chills run up and down the backs of even the most hardened of the battle-scarred veterans, and those who shed tears were proud of it. Not one of them was ashamed nor was there anyone who would shame them.

General John M. Palmer, the venerable senator from Illinois, who 32 years ago risked his life on the battlefield, made the first dedicatory address. When he came forward his voice was husky and had a tremulous sound. And never in all his life, unless perhaps when he was directing his men at Chickamauga 32 years ago, did he speak more earnestly. He became eloquent as he advanced in his address, and his eloquence was fully appreciated and at frequent intervals he was applauded with a vigor that showed the audience was in touch with him.

Another patriotic tune followed General Palmer, and then that battle-scarred veteran of the Confederacy, whom Lee called his "right arm," John B. Gordon of Georgia, was introduced. He was greeted with no less applause than accorded General Palmer, and he spoke with fully as much enthusiasm, feeling and patriotism.

One may judge by their sentiments and the sentiments of the thousands of federal and Confederate veterans who heard them, no one can doubt that the sectional line between the north and

south is wiped out. Those who have heard General Gordon before said it was the effort of his life.

REUNION SERVICES.

Union and Confederate Meet in the Same Big Tent.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 20.—There was another big crowd in Barnum's big tent last night. It was a grand reunion of the Army of the Tennessee—Union and Confederate. The big tent, which has held many large crowds, never before held one greater than that of last night.

General Granville N. Dodge of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee presided. After music by the band and prayer he introduced the first speaker of the evening, General O. O. Howard, of the U. S. A.

In the course of his speech General Howard began by a glowing tribute to the great generals, both blue and gray, who participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and, continuing, he told of the heroic American volunteer and the things he saw and experienced; of the scaling of Lookout mountain and the battle above the clouds, of the welcome news of Lee's surrender, of Lincoln's assassination and of the return home of the battle-scarred veterans. After this he began to speak of the present, skipping the lapse of 30 years. Then he described the grizzled and gray veteran as he appears today; he told of the pathetic scenes he had witnessed at reunions where veterans of both sides were present. The war was a necessity. Nothing human could have warded it off. Slavery caused it. In concluding, he said in part:

"It is coming into my heart this year as it came into the heart of General Grant, near the close of his life, to speak only kindly words, lest we might injure the manhood of the noblest men of the south. God alone adjusts the balance of justice, and he only is able to fill the soul of every waiting comrade with fullness from his own abundant perennial fountains. He that overcometh shall inherit all things and I will be his God and he shall be my son."

When General Howard had finished and the applause had ceased, there was music by the band and then General Wheeler of Alabama spoke. General Wheeler's address was a concise history of the war, and in conclusion he gave statistics comparing the principal battles of the civil war, with those of European nations, showing the number of men engaged and the proportion of men who were killed and wounded.

ALLEGED FILIBUSTERERS IN COURT.

Trial of the Men Captured at Penn's Grove a Short Time Ago.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—The trial of the alleged Cuban filibusterers in the United States district court yesterday began with proof of the receipt for freight on account of the boxes of arms captured when the men were arrested. The boxes were shipped from Philadelphia to Wilmington. The receipted freight bill was offered in evidence, and the defense, after objecting to the admission, noted an exception.

Henry Seymour, one of the Pinkerton detectives of Philadelphia, testified that on Aug. 28, he was instructed to follow a wagon from Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. He did so, and it went to the Wilmington steamboat wharf. The boxes were put on the steamer Brandywine, and Seymour came to Wilmington on the boat. The boxes were taken to De Soto's store and later on one of the Warner wagons came and took the boxes to the wharf. Seymour stood on the wharf and saw the men load them on the tug "Taurus."

Eugene Schuerle, another Pinkerton detective, testified to shadowing Pablo Esteriz and Francisco Navarro, and the two came to Wilmington on a train. The detective came on the same train. Upon arriving in this city they went to De Soto's store and loitered around there until about midnight, when with some others they walked over to King street and from there to the wharf.

Edwin S. Gaylor, superintendent of Pinkerton's agency, then told about seeing the boxes taken to the steamboat wharf.

District Attorney Vandegrift here asked for an adjournment, as he had received some papers written in Spanish and desired time to have them translated. Judge Wales agreed, and the trial went over for the day.

STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Homes and Barns Demolished With a Loss of Life.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Reports from Wednesday's cyclonic storm which swept over various portions of the state show that several lives were lost and fully \$150,000 worth of damage was done to crops and property.

The storm spent its greatest fury in Sanilac and Huron counties. It came very unexpectedly and was followed by terrific heat. Houses were leveled, crops laid waste, and havoc generally prevailed. At Pinnebog it demolished the house of Richard Lott, killing two of his children, aged 4 and 6. One child's head was crushed by falling timbers and the other's breast was crushed. Three others were hurt, one being carried several rods by the wind.

At Sand bench a number of houses were demolished, among others John Macomber's. The family got under the bed for safety and were plinned there until dug out. Then it was found that Alvin, 15 years old, was dead. Ferguson & Vanwormer's sawmill was blown into a heap. James Norton's house and barn were blown into fragments. Hugh Currie's barn was destroyed. Amos Glinnie's barn was also razed. Mrs. Charles Lobau's house was damaged badly by the barn of B. F. Herriman blowing upon it. Boards were driven through the side

CUT OFF THEIR HEADS

Chinese Missionary Murderers Finally Executed.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

American and British Consuls Make a Protest to Peking—Orders Followed to Execute Seven Men and the Instructions Were Carried Out—Hesitancy About Punishing Others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A cablegram to The World from Foo-Chow, China, says:

Details of Tuesday's executions have just been received. After the mandarin had refused on Friday to execute any men implicated in the missionary massacres the American and British consuls wired to Peking. On Monday the mandarin received the viceroy's order to execute seven men.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning Consul Hixson, Lieutenant Evans and Mr. Gregory, the British consul, proceeded to Yamen Gate, where two mandarins sat awaiting them. When the foreigners took their seats the drums were beaten, a salute fired and the executioner shouted three times: "The court is open."

Then the condemned men were brought speedily from their cells. They knelt before the court and were tumbling, securely bound into bamboo cages, on which were attached pieces of paper with the sentence written on them.

The mandarins then put on their scarlet robes, scarlet hoods, and the death procession started for the execution grounds outside of the city between lines of soldiers.

When the procession arrived the condemned men were tumbled out and were made to kneel with their backs to the mandarins. Then the five heads-men began their bloody work. The first head fell clean cut. When the heads of the seven men were cut off the vast crowd gave a great shout. The people clapped their hands and departed.

The heads were hung in a prominent place in the city as a warning.

The mandarins professed to fear further trouble from the crowd of foreigners, who went armed with revolvers, but there was no trouble.

No other leaders have been executed as yet. Some leaders, with strong backing, hope to escape.

The viceroy is delaying the execution of the others, hoping for an undeserved clemency.

Punishment following the crime so soon is unusual after foreign troubles.

The execution will have a good effect in showing the people that the matter is serious. Bad feeling was spreading through the province because of the delays in execution.

At Foo-Chow the common talk was that the men would escape. The consuls wiring to Peking for stringent orders to local officials, who do nothing unless forced, resulted in prompt action.

The Detroit is still here, and one English gunboat of 755 tons.

DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Brazil Dissatisfied With England's Policy Auent Trinidad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A special cable from Buenos Ayres says: Rio Janeiro advises state that the Brazilian government is not content with England's proposition to abandon Trinidad if Brazil will consent to the establishment on the island of a cable station. It is insisted upon it is reported that the British minister in Rio Janeiro will receive his passport.

Alarming, but vague, rumors continue to reach Rio Janeiro of the uprising of the national guard in Rio Grande do Sul. The latest report is that 4,000 rebels have seized the town of Bage, and refuse to surrender. This new rebellion is caused by the character of the terms of peace granted by the government, which are unsatisfactory to many of the residents. The generals in command of the national guard in the disturbed state desire independence.

SCHOONERS LOST.

Two American Vessels Wrecked Off the Mexican Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—United States Consul Groman, at Matamoros, Mex., has reported to the state department the shipwreck and total loss off the Mexican coast, on Aug. 29, of the lumber schooner Garneck, built at Mobile, Ala., and trading between Mexican ports and Lake Charles, La. No trace of the crew has been found.

United States Consul Shouse, at Vera Cruz, reports the wreck of the American schooner Meteor on Aug. 23, just after crossing the bar at Alvarado. She was from Mobile, laden with lumber.

Indicted For Embezzlement.

WASHINGTON C. H., O., Sept. 20.—The grand jury yesterday returned nine indictments against A. L. Rankin, ex-sheriff, for embezzlement. Rankin was sheriff from 1885 to 1889, and is alleged to have misappropriated about \$5,000 of the funds of his office. The indictments are believed to have been procured by Rankin's bondsmen, against whom numerous suits are pending on account of the alleged crookedness.

Boston, Sept. 20.—Iron molders' union 106 of this city have ordered the employes in eight of the largest iron foundries in Boston and vicinity to strike at once. It is expected that 800 men will go out. The men want \$3 per day, the recognition of the union card, and the appointment of a joint arbitration committee.

BOTH CONFESSED.

Receiving Teller and Paying Teller of a Bank Guilty of Robbery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Joseph H. Wilson, receiving teller of the National Bank of Illinois, has confessed to taking \$7,000 of the bank's money. Benjamin B. Jones, paying teller of the same institution, is charged with stealing \$12,800. Their plan of working the thing was simple. Money passed from one to the other and their accounts always were expected to balance. Whenever one was short, the other simply made a "dummy" entry, and the thing was fixed. As the amount of the shortage grew larger, of course, it was more difficult to conceal it, but it is admitted that it would have been easy for the two men to keep on abstracting money for a long time.

National bank examiners and private experts went over the books of the bank at short intervals, but by their system of transfer the two were able to pull the wool over the eyes of all the examiners and experts.

But Jones and Wilson made one mistake. One of them went away on a vacation. Then, through the admittance of another to the office of the paying teller, small irregularities were discovered, and finally the whole secret was out. Jones went away about three weeks ago. He had hardly left town before the experts began pouring over his accounts, and in a few days Wilson was confronted with the evidence taken from the books.

Wilson broke down. He cried, promised to tell it all and detailed to the bank officials all the plans of himself and Jones. Just how they did the work of abstracting the money and how they had covered up their tracks. His position at once was declared vacant and another man put in. Jones was allowed to finish his vacation. When he came back, he was confronted with the evidence and was told that his accomplice had "given up." He, too, broke down and made a clear breast of it.

Both men are in the city and are under surveillance, no arrests having been made.

Death of Colonel Penrose.

CARLETON, Pa., Sept. 20.—Colonel P. P. Penrose of Baltimore died at the home of V. M. Penrose in this city last night. He was 57 years old and was a son of Hon. C. B. Penrose who was a member of President W. H. Harrison's cabinet. Colonel Penrose entered the army at the beginning of the war and served throughout. He was the only officer detailed to accompany President Lincoln's remains to Springfield. Colonel Penrose was a native of Lancaster, Pa. He leaves a wife and three children. Senator Bois Penrose is his nephew.

Explosion in Oil Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—One man was fatally injured by an explosion at the Sunlight oil works, Forty-ninth street and Locust road, yesterday, and the damage was estimated by fire to the extent of \$15,000. The burned man was Michael Murphy, fireman at the works. The plant consisted of a boiler house, cooper shop, two stills and about a dozen receiving and storage tanks, with thousands of gallons of oil and benzine. The firemen had a fight before the flames were gotten under control. Origin unknown.

Is Not Backing Out?

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There are prospects of a disagreement at the meeting of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight referee to be held tonight in the office of a sporting paper. Bob says that he will not agree to any referee selected or named at the meeting, nor would he name one if given the privilege to do so. He gives as his reason his belief that a referee should not be selected at this time. He considers it entirely too early to agree upon anyone to act in that capacity.

Incendiary Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A barn owned by John D. Rockefeller and valued at \$5,000 near Berkeley Inn, Turrytown, was destroyed by fire yesterday. There is no doubt that the fire was of incendiary origin for cans of oil, dynamite and powder were found. This is the second fire on the place within a month and Mr. Rockefeller has offered \$2,000 reward for the detection of the guilty parties.

Forest Fires in New Jersey.

EGG HARBON CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—A destructive forest fire started yesterday morning in the extensive pine woods south of this city, and has burned over an area of three miles. Many cords of wood have been consumed and several houses endangered. The fire originated from flying cinders from a locomotive. It is raging fiercely still and the loss will be heavy.

The Skelton Brothers Acquitted.

SCOTTSBORO, Ala., Sept. 20.—The celebrated trial of Robert, Walter and James Skelton, charged with the murder of Baner Ross, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The result of the trial was not a surprise to the people here. The shooting occurred in 1893 and was the result of a belief on the part of the Skelton boys that Ross was the seducer of their sister.

Battle With Moonshiners.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—John and James Howard, moonshiners, had a battle with revenue officers over in Knox county. The two Howards were fatally wounded, and Deputy Marshal Ingram was seriously shot.

Cholera Investigation Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Past Assistant Surgeon Arnold, at present on duty on the Petrel, at Foo-Chow, China, has been ordered to investigate the plague in China and the cholera in Japan.

IN HAVANA'S HARBOR

Spanish Gunboat and Merchant Ship Collide.

FORTY-SIX PEOPLE DROWNED.

The Merchant Ship Sinks Immediately. Among the Drowned Was Rear Admiral Senior Parejo, Commander of the Spanish Fleet in Cuban Waters—Details of the Disaster.

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 20.—Official news received in this city states that at the entrance of the harbor of Havana Wednesday night at midnight the Spanish gunboat Sanchez Barcastegui collided with the Spanish merchant steamship Mortera. The latter was almost immediately sunk. The damage to the gunboat was serious, but she was not sunk.

Rear Admiral Senior Delgado Parejo, the captain of the vessel, four of his officers and 41 seamen, were drowned. Admiral Parejo was commander of the Spanish naval forces in Cuba. He arrived on the island on June 17 from Spain.

The Barcastegui is a third class cruiser, carrying five heavy and two rapid-firing guns. She was of 1,000 tons displacement. She was built in 1876. The cruiser left for Port Barcastegui at midnight and on reaching the month of the harbor close to Morfort the Barcastegui came in collision with the Mortera, a steamer engaged in the coastwise trade. The Mortera struck the cruiser on the starboard and so badly injured her that she sank at once.

The Mortera, though badly damaged, stood off to give assistance to those on board the Barcastegui and with her boats saved the greater part of her crew.

General Parejo's body has been recovered. Captain Ybanez's body was also recovered, but in a badly mutilated condition, indicating that he had been crushed in the collision. The cruiser Barcastegui had been employed in going on government business between different parts of the island of Cuba.

The cause of the extinguishment of the lights on board the cruiser, which was described by Captain Vena of the Mortera, and which undoubtedly was the cause of the collision, was occasioned by the stopping of the engines to save the life of a sailor whose arm had been caught in the dynamo.

FLED WITH THOUSANDS.

Paris, Kentucky, in the Throes of a Genuine Sensation.

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 20.—A big sensation was sprung here yesterday when it became known that John I. Moore, one of the best known farmers of this county, had skipped to parts unknown with a large amount of money. He left home last Monday week with cattle for Cincinnati, and has not since been heard from.

His creditors became suspicious and an examination proved that he had mortgaged his home, 121 acres of land, to the following parties: Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, \$11,000; Citizens' Building association of Paris, \$14,000; William R. Tayson, \$8,200. Yesterday morning eight attachment suits were filed by parties who hold his notes. They amount to \$10,500, and others amounting to several thousand had been filed.

Moore sold 150 head of cattle a few days ago for about \$10,000, and he has that money with him, it is supposed, besides many thousands more. About two years ago he made \$80,000 dealing in Chicago pork, but lost it afterward. He is a widower with three children, and has always stood high in the community.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

John W. Griggs Heads the State Ticket For Governor.

TRENTON, Sept. 20.—The Republican state convention met here yesterday, and nominated John W. Griggs of Union county, ex-state senator and a prominent lawyer, for governor on the third ballot. His chief competitor was ex-Congressman John Kean, Jr., who was the candidate against Governor Werts three years ago. The others in the race were Elias D. Ward, president of the Prudential Insurance company of Newark; State Senator Foster M. Voorhees of Union; State Senator Maurice M. Rogers of Camden, and Congressman John A. Gardner of Atlantic, all of them having almost equal strength with the exception of Gardner, who polled only 23 votes on the first ballot.

Upon questions of national import the platform says: "We reaffirm our devotion to the national policy of our party; our opposition to any attempt to impose upon this country a debased or depreciated currency, and our firm belief in the wisdom and benefits of a tax upon imports which will afford protection to American industry and adequate revenue."

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20.—A portion of the walls of the old Colonnade building, corner of Cherry and Deaderick streets, which is being torn down, fell yesterday. Six workmen were buried under the debris and all were more or less injured, but none are thought to be fatally hurt. The injured men are John Westley, Andrew Jennings, Ed Blair, Ed Hopkins, George Vaughn and Austin Wilson.

Thursday's Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury showed: Available cash balance, \$181,523,530; gold reserve, \$95,948,875.

THE REDS WON.

And They Knocked Rieman Out of the Box, Too.

A Pretty Game After First Inning. McGann and Cox the Star Players.

The Cincinnati have at last succeeded in defeating the Maysvilles.

And yet that hardly tells the tale in its true light. The Maysvilles really presented the Reds with the game yesterday.

Our boys gave an exhibition of "rocky" ball in the opening inning. Some of them seemed to have a bad case of "stage fright," and every infielder made an error before their opponents were retired. Those errors coupled with six or seven hits gave the Reds nine runs. This was enough to discourage any team, but the Maysvilles soon showed that they are not quitters. Foreman, one of the Reds' star pitchers, was in the box, and the boys didn't do a thing to him. Johnson, Kehoe and Sutherland each got a two-bagger, Burke a three-bagger, and Rieman a single. These, with a base on balls to Van Winkle, gave the Maysvilles five runs in the first, and revived the hopes of the crowd.

After the first, the Maysvilles got together and played as fine ball as was ever seen. Only one error was made during the remaining innings, and with anything like good work in the box, the boys would have won, and taken three straights from the Reds.

Against the protest of the Maysville crowd, the management put Rieman in to pitch. He hadn't treated the team right since the second victory over the Reds, and the crowd preferred any one else to him. After the first, he pitched very nicely for four innings, and then he seemed to let down completely. Three bases on balls and nine hits gave the Reds eight runs in the sixth and seventh, and all hope was gone.

These two innings settled Mr. Rieman, and Dick Smith, of Huntington, finished the game. He soon showed the Reds that he could put 'em over. Only seven men faced him in the two innings, and only one hit was made off of his delivery. With Smith in the box from the first, many believe Maysville would have won without any trouble.

Captain McGann played center field, and made two of the greatest catches ever seen on a diamond. The first was a left-handed catch of a long fly from Parrott in the fourth and the next was a great running catch of a long fly from Gray in the fifth. They were great sensational plays and set the crowd wild.

Cox also played a fine game in left as he always does, and made one great running catch that was almost as difficult as the one McGann made.

The management wanted Wadsworth to play right field, but Henry declined, and Burke of the Shamrocks was secured. Henry was ready to play his regular position in center.

The following is the score:

CINCINNATI.	A. B.	R.	H.	E.	A.	E.
Burke, 1. f.	6	3	2	4	0	0
Hoy, c. f.	5	4	2	3	3	1
McPhee, 2 b.	6	2	3	6	4	2
Parrott, 1. f.	6	2	2	3	0	0
Miller, r. f.	6	1	3	2	0	0
Smith, s. s.	6	2	4	2	4	0
Latham, 3 b.	6	1	0	0	1	0
Gray, c.	5	1	3	2	1	0
Foreman, p.	5	1	1	0	0	0
Totals.	50	17	20	27	10	3

MAYSVILLE.	A. B.	R.	H.	E.	A.	E.
Van Winkle, 3 b.	4	1	0	0	1	1
Diehl, 2 b.	5	0	1	3	4	3
Johnson, s. s.	5	1	2	4	6	1
Kehoe, c.	5	1	1	4	1	0
McGann, c. f.	5	1	1	2	1	1
Rieman, p.	4	1	2	0	2	0
Sutherland, 1 b.	4	1	2	1	0	1
Burke, r. f.	4	1	2	2	1	1
Cox, 1. f.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Totals.	40	8	12	27	16	8

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cincinnati.	9	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	17
Maysville.	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	8

Two base hits, McPhee, Miller, 2 Smith, Foreman, Kehoe, Sutherland. Three base hits, McPhee, Hoy, Burke. Double plays, Smith, McPhee, Parrott. Hit by pitched ball, Foreman. Umpire, Bud Lally. Time of game, 2:35.

DIAMOND DUST.
Billie Sutherland's two-bagger was a beauty.

Mike Kehoe caught a nice game yesterday. He is just a little slow, however, going after foul flies.

The excursion yesterday was a financial success. Over 200 people went down and the parties who chartered the train cleared nearly \$100.

Wadsworth and McGann went to Flemingsburg this morning where they will be Flemingsburg's battery in a game against Carlisle this afternoon.

AT PHILA. ALPHA— R H E
Philadelphia.....6 0 0 0 0 0 3— 9 10 1
Washington.....0 0 0 2 5 1 0— 8 7 1
Batteries—White and Buckley; Molesworth, Boyd and McGuire. Umpire—Murray.

AT CLEVELAND— R H E
Cleveland.....0 2 2 0 0 2 2 x— 8 6 3
Pittsburg.....1 0 0 2 0 0 0— 3 7 3
Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Moran and Merritt. Umpire—Jevne.

AT BOSTON— R H E
Boston.....3 0 0 1 4 2 3 0 x—13 19 0
New York.....0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2— 5 8 1
Batteries—Stivett and Ganzel; Donehy and Wilson. Umpire—Hurst.

AT BROOKLYN— R H E
Brooklyn.....0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0— 5 10 2
Baltimore.....1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—14 17 3
Batteries—Kennedy, Daub and Dalley; Hoffer and Clarke. Umpire—Keefe.

SHIRTS made to order at Nelson's.

FALL styles in hats at Nelson's.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder.

SPECIAL sales Friday and Saturday. See our windows. PROGRESS SHOE STORE.

POSITIVELY the last chance. Gasoline stoves, refrigerators and freezers at cost at W. F. Power's.

The brick work of the new school building was completed Thursday and it will soon be under roof.

FOR SALE—About 200,000 feet of lumber, consisting of fencing, paling and siding. Address, D. G. Wilson, Orangeburg.

THERE is no improvement in the condition of Mrs. A. Worick, who was stricken with paralysis Wednesday. Her condition is very critical.

No more flies falling dead around the room. "Stick-em" fly paper catches all in the room and holds them. For sale at Chenoweth's drug store.

SERVICES may be expected at the First Baptist Church next Sunday morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. I. P. Trotter, of Brownsville, Tenn.

JUDGE JOHN M. RICE, of Louisa, died at his home Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. Judge Rice was one of the most prominent citizens of Northeastern Kentucky.

Now is a good time to invest in diamonds. On all diamonds bought of P. J. Murphy, the jeweler, he will refund the money on them less 10 per cent. any time. Watches cheaper than elsewhere.

On Sunday, September 22nd, the C. and O. will run a special excursion train to Oligo-nunk. Round-trip tickets \$1. Train leaves Maysville at 10 a. m. This will be the last excursion to Oligo-nunk this season.

HANDSOME watch charms, lovely rings and an elegant variety of the latest novelties in the jewelry line can always be found at Ballenger's. No cheap stuff, but the best made; and that's the only kind to buy.

SERVICES this evening will be held in the Church of the Nativity, beginning promptly at 7:15. The congregation will please note the change and be prompt. The usual morning service and sermon will be held Sunday; no night service.

Mrs. LIDA SUMMERS died yesterday morning at 1 o'clock at her home at Glasgow Junction, of typhoid fever. She was the eldest daughter of Mrs. A. T. Shotwell, formerly Miss Courtney, of this city, and a niece of Mrs. M. C. Chisholm.

On account of the annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrews at Louisville September 25th to 29th, the C. and O. will sell round-trip tickets to Louisville at one fare, \$4.50. Tickets on sale September 23rd and 24th. Return limit October 2nd.

The Ohio River Railroad Company has established a rule that passengers who fail to purchase a ticket will be charged ten cents extra in addition to the regular fare, and the matter was given a test this week at Huntington. Ben Wilson, a citizen of Ceredo, a town six miles west, alleges that he could not purchase a ticket one night a week ago and he refused to put up the extra dime, and the conductor ejected him from the cars. He brought a damage suit against the company, and was given a judgment for one hundred dollars. The case will be carried up and a test made of it in the upper courts.

H. C. FUNK, Special Commissioner.

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HISTORY OF A PICTURE.

A Story of Heidelberg Castle—The Track of a Royal Woman—Elizabeth of Bohemia.

[By Dr. A. N. Ellis]

No one who has ever lingered long in the old university town of Heidelberg can ever forget the ruined castle on the hill overlooking the swift flowing waters of the classic Neckar.

To the traveler it is one of the most picturesque sights in all the storied Fatherland. For almost 600 years it was the seat of the Elector of the Palatinate of the Rhine. It suffered much during the Thirty Years War, but was restored by Charles Lewis (1650-1680). During the Orleans War the French General Melac, contrary to stipulations, caused it to be blown up, (1689). It was then that the town met with the most cruel usage at the hands of the French. After savage and almost incredible barbarities the place was left a heap of smoldering ruins and the castle entirely dismantled. In 1764 it was struck by lightning and almost entirely destroyed. The walls are of great extent and form one of the most magnificent ruins in the Rhineland. The towers, turrets, buttresses and balconies, the lofty gateways and fine old statues and the courts and grounds have often gained for it the title of the Alhambra of the Germans. Built at varying periods by many different men and extending back over almost 600 years, it exhibits in studied detail many different styles of architecture. It covers about as much ground as the Palace of the Caesars in Rome—say from six to eight acres—and in the days of its greatest splendor held a numerous court and a garrison of 1,000 soldiers.

In the central part of the building and under the only roof now remaining is a museum containing an extensive collection of Palatine Princes, Generals, statesmen and professors, documents, coins, relics, old armor, weapons and ruins of the castle at different periods, all of which is very interesting to the student and antiquarian. The limits of this article prevent an extended notice of what may be seen there. In passing we will speak only of three pictures, the first that of Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, the second that of her youngest daughter, Sophia, who became the Electress of Hanover and the mother of George I of England and Sophia, first Queen of Prussia, and the third that of the charming Agnes Merber, the heroine of the novelist James' entertaining "Romance of Heidelberg."

As long years have passed since the writer looked upon those portraits he will attempt no description of them. If you ever go to that museum you can see them for yourself and when you do, ponder long over them, for connected with and associated with those three faces and names is a great deal of English and American history.

The eldest is known in history as Elizabeth of Bohemia. Herworth Dixon, in his "Romance of the Tower," always speaks of her as the Queen of Hearts, but why we do not know. She was born in the Palace of Falkland in 1596, where she lived until her father became King of England in 1703, at which time she accompanied him to London, and her education was begun by the wife of Lord Cobham, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's political associates and who was accused of treason with him. She was then put in charge of Sir John Harrington, a nobleman, to complete her education and brought up at Combe Abbey in Warwickshire. The Harringtons were Protestants and the eldest son was a great friend of Prince Henry, her apparent to the throne. Lucia Harrington, daughter of the Baron, and Ann Dudley, her niece, chiefly moulded Elizabeth's mind as companions. She had a fair complexion, a graceful form, vivacity and affection. She visited Coventry, the town of Tennyson's "Peeping Tom," at the head of a great procession when only eight years old, and heard a sermon in St. Michael's Church and dined in a chair of state, and when the silver cup was given her to drink she had to accept Lord Harrington's aid to hold it up. When the gunpowder plot was discovered she was taken to Coventry for safety, the conspirators having designed to seize her and place her on the throne after they had blown up her father.

At thirteen she visited the Palace in London and went to the Tower to see a lion fight a bear and four dogs. She soon went back to Combe Abbey and her Danish mother, a frivolous woman, fond of showing her own fine person to the public, paid but slight attention to her daughter. Her brother, Prince Henry, was a zealous Protestant, while her brother Charles, who afterwards became King, disliked the Presbyterians. Arabella Stuart who died a prisoner in the Tower on suspicion of aiming at James' throne, was Elizabeth's friend. When only fifteen years of age Elizabeth had a suitor for her hand in the person of Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate of the Rhine, who came all the way from his castle at Heidelberg, attended with a suit of 420 persons, including thirty Nobles, twelve of whom were of royal lineage. He was a grandson of William the Silent, under whom the Netherlands made their successful revolt against Spain. Although only sixteen he thought himself old enough to take a wife and was encouraged in this foolish notion by all of the young women of his acquaintance and also by some of the older ones, especially those who had marriageable daughters of their own. He landed at Gravesend, took the royal barge, was saluted at the Tower of London and landed at the Palace of Whitehall, where Prince Charles, now in his eleventh year, saluted him. All were pleased with Frederick's person and manners and the next day he had a private interview with the Princess. She was of light graceful form, both sprightly and dignified in her movements and with intelligent eyes. After a good deal of coming and going and talking and singing and flirting and all that sort of thing the young lovers finally became engaged and on the 14th of February, 1612—Valentine's day, mark you,—they were married amid fire works and a sham naval battle, and King James got drunk, as usual, and so did lots of other people.

Elizabeth wore a crown of gold, her long hair falling on her shoulders, a robe of silver and white studded with diamonds and pearls, and diamonds in her hair. Thirteen young ladies bore her train and the melancholy Prince Charles walked with her to the altar. Frederick wore a Spanish hat and mantle and the decorations of George and the Garter. There was a sermon, a hymn and a prayer and the young couple pledged to love, cherish and honor, but not to obey. They were married at Whitehall where Charles was afterwards beheaded. Queen Ann of Denmark, King James' wife, kept tantalizing her daughter by the name of "Goody Fitzgrave" in mimicry of the comparatively slight rank she was to have with her husband. These taunts probably inflamed the ambition of Elizabeth and caused her to press her husband to take the crown of Bohemia which resulted in his ruin.

It is said that the cost of entertaining the young Elector and suit and the marriage and accompanying festivities cost the English treasury no less than one hundred and forty thousand pounds, certainly a very large sum for those times. Afterwards when sorrow and want came upon the royal pair there is no doubt but that memory was singularly acute as to the amount their wedding cost.

After visiting the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Frederick and his blushing bride bid adieu to the shores of merrie old England and sailed away to the Continent.

What happy thoughts they had and what happy dreams were theirs as on that beautiful spring day they thought of the life before them! Hope sang a sweet song and Faucy painted many fairy pictures to hang all along the horizon of the years to come. First they went to Flushing in Holland, accompanied by seven ships of war under Admiral Lord Howard, the hero of beating the Spanish Armada. They passed through Holland to Cologne and then embarked on a fairy fleet for the ascent of the Rhine, stopping at all the old abbeys and castles, and at Heidelberg were received by almost all the royalty and nobility of Protestant Germany. They did not get there till June when there was a vast military review. Such a castle as Heidelberg she had never seen, and there they had a sermon, a tournament and carousals. The Palatinate was then the most flourishing district in Germany and the young Elector was chief of the Evangelical Alliance of Germany.

Frederick no sooner found himself in his ancestral halls than he began to emulate the example of his predecessors and to plan the enlargement of his castle. A huge addition was made immediately upon the west side of the palace and facing the university, to which was given the name of Elizabeth's Building. It was here that a great banquet hall was erected where were served up scores of roasted oxen every day and the whole world invited to eat, drink and be merry. Judging from the ruins of this part of the edifice this addition cost a large sum of money and was years in being erected. A magnificent stone portal directly in the rear of the court still stands and upon it is inscribed in German "Elizabeth's Gate." Close by is a stone bench where the poet Goethe used to come and sit during the long summer hours, doubtless musing upon the fickleness of fate and the instability of the proudest of human monuments.

For five years Elizabeth lived a pleasant life, ambition not having had an opportunity to satisfy her. She bore three children, grew more sedate and Germanic and her husband was sincerely attached to her.

Suddenly the Bohemians had a revolution at Prague, threw off the yoke of Austria, announced to the world that they were free and independent and offered their crown to Frederick of the Palatinate. At first he was thoughtful and hesitating and conferred long and seriously with his mother, who did all she could to prevent him from sacrificing his hereditary estates for a chimerical position over the liek and unsteady Bohemians, but his wife immediately lost her head, upbraided her husband's caution and hesitation and asked how he could refuse to make her a Queen like her mother. She then had a preacher—a sensational sort of a one—by the name of Senileus—to inform Frederick that it was a divine ordination that he must take the crown to save the Protestant religion. Coming directly to the point and making a short story out of a long one, he finally decided to go to Prague and so he and his wife walked for the last time amid the beautiful grounds at Heidelberg and heard the cooling streams and in the great church there the Prince bade good-bye to his people amid their sobs and tears, and on a Monday morning entered a travelling carriage and with a body of only 600 retainers started off for Bohemia. When King James heard of the step his son-in-law had taken, he wrote him to get out of the scrape as best he could and that for his part he did not believe in revolutions of any kind. The world knows the history of that ill-fated enterprise, alas! too well. Austria sent a powerful army under the renowned General Spinola against the Bohemians and in a little while Frederick and his Queen were fugitives upon the face of the earth with no place to hide their heads. Bohemia was stricken with destruction, the Palatinate completely ruined and the flames of the Forty Years War lighted, that brought so many misfortunes on a whole generation of Germans.

The Royal pair fled to Holland and never saw the renowned castle of Heidelberg all the rest of their lives. She gave birth to no less than ten children, one of whom was born in a stage coach. One of her sons was Prince Rupert, who became a famous cavalryman during the war in England, between the Cavaliers and Roundheads. Frederick died in Mainz in 1634. When General George Monk restored the Stuarts in 1660, Elizabeth began to look with longing eyes back to her native land; with aching limbs and a shattered constitution she journeyed back to the scene of her childhood days and then, on the 13th of February, 1662, in her sixty-seventh year she died and was laid away in Westminster Abbey by the side of her son, Prince Rupert, and her early friend, Arabella Stuart.

Upon the night of August 1, 1714, old Queen Ann lay a corpse in Windsor Castle and the house of Stuart was extinct, her seventeen children having all preceded her to the tomb. For some years the great question as to who should next sit on the English throne had engaged the attention of English statesmen and great was the diligence displayed in hunting up the heirs and tracing up the strains of royal blood. The act of settlement passed in 1701 excluded Catholics, and this effectually shut out the descendants of Charles the First. Enquiry was made for the heirs of the young English maiden who a hundred years before had gone to live in the castle of Heidelberg. Finally it was found that she had a grandson in the person of George the Elector of Hanover, living in the city of that name. He was the man they were looking for. He was crowned and called George the First, and there he reigned for thirteen years, although he spoke not one word of English and was totally ignorant of English politics and English legislation. After all there is an element of justice in many things. Here it will be seen that after many years the descendants of the poor fugitive Elizabeth of Bohemia came to the throne of her ancestors. Queen Victoria is the eighth descendant in the direct line.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A MICHIGAN girl, says an exchange, while picking blackberries, met a bear among the briars. She turned to run and tore her dress on a briar so as to expose her patent wire bustle. The bear mistaking the bustle for a circus cage, struck for tall timber, leaving the girl to go without hugging until a dry goods clerk closed his store at nine o'clock next evening.

PERSONAL.

—Miss Bertie Robinson left Thursday for Nashville to attend school at Ward Seminary.

—Mr. George W. Bateman, of Lexington, is visiting friends at his old home in Lewisburg.

—Editor John Johnson and wife of Bedford, Ind., are visiting relatives in the West End.

—Mr. W. H. Wadsworth returned yesterday evening from a business trip to Richmond, Va.

—Chief of Police Ort and Messrs. C. D. Newell and J. C. Rains returned last evening from Somerset.

—Miss Marcella Cullen arrived home last night after a two months visit to relatives in Bourbon County.

—Mr. James H. Hall returned yesterday from Nashville, where he has been to take his daughter, Miss Suzanne, to school. She will attend the Ward Seminary in that city, taking a special course.

F. B. RANSON & Co. advertise in this issue their stock of boots and shoes at cost, having determined to retire from the business. Mr. Ranson has been identified with the shoe business of Maysville for twenty-seven years and in that time has sold more shoes at retail to the people of Mason, Lewis, Nicholas, Fleming, Robertson and Bracken counties than any man that ever did business in Maysville. This certainly has given Mr. Ranson opportunity to know the wants of the people in the boot and shoe trade, and he states to us that in all this time selling good honest footwear that there never was a stock in Maysville that equaled the one they now offer at cash, in quantity, quality, style and price. This is a guarantee that you will get the greatest bargains of your life in this closing out sale.

Two Lives Saved.

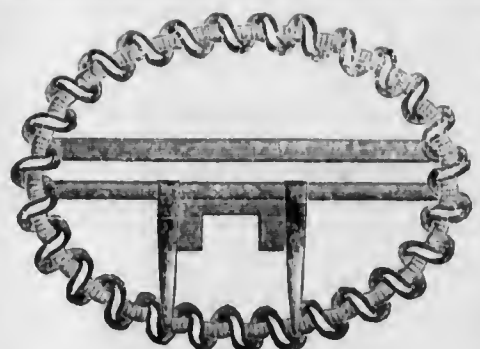
Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without results everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at J. James Wood's drug store. Regular size 50c and \$1.

Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, Ga.

For the above occasion the C. and O. will sell round trip tickets from Maysville to Atlanta at the following rates: Ten day tickets on sale Tuesday and Thursday of each week, \$11.40. Twenty day tickets on sale daily, \$15.70. Tickets good returning up to January 7th, 1896, \$21.40.

The party committees have not yet certified to the Secretary of State any of the party nominations for State offices.

GIANT potash for sinks—Calhoun's.



BELTS.

With Sterling Silver Buckles,
Clasps and Slides.



BELT PINS

in great variety of styles at very low prices.

BALLENGER'S.

On July 1, 1895,

We took from our books \$100 worth of accounts against Maysville citizens and offered them for \$50, as we need our capital, but could not find a buyer. In face of this we have decided to discontinue the six months credit sales, and all sales will be due when made. Cash sales and small profits will be our motto.

J. T. KACKLEY & CO.,

Booksellers and Wall Paper Dealers.

M. R. GILMORE,

Granite, Marble and

FREESTONE WORKS.

All kinds of Monumental work done in the best manner. Second street, above opera house.

BATTLE AX PLUG

THE LARGEST PIECE
OF GOOD TOBACCO
EVER SOLD FOR 10 CENTS



IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
**LIGHTNING
HOT DROPS.**
CURES Colic, Cramps, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholera, Morbus, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scratches, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Croup, Sore Throat, Influenza, etc.
SMELLS GOOD, TASTES GOOD, DOES GOOD—EVERY TIME.
Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Relief, No Pay.
HERB MEDICINE CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

BIG PROFITS Small Investments

Returning prosperity will make many rich, but nowhere can they make so much within a short time as by successful speculation in Grain, Provisions and Stock.

\$10.00 FOR EACH DOLLAR INVESTED can be made by our..... Systematic Plan of Speculation

originated by us. All successful speculators operate on a regular system. It is a well-known fact that there are thousands of men in all parts of the United States who, by systematic trading through Chicago brokers, make large amounts every year, ranging from a few thousand dollars for the man who invests a hundred or two hundred dollars up to \$50,000 to \$100,000 or more by those who invest a few thousand.

It is also a fact that those who make the largest profits from comparatively small investments on this plan are persons who live away from Chicago and invest through brokers who thoroughly understand systematic trading.

Our plan does not risk the whole amount invested on any trade, but covers both sides, so that whether the market rises or falls it brings a steady profit that piles up enormously in a short time.

WRITE FOR CONVINCING PROOF, also our Manual on successful speculation and our Daily Market Report, full of money-making pointers. All FREE. Our manual explains margin trading fully. Highest references in regard to our standing and success.

For further information address

THOMAS & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

241-242 Rialto Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

Do You Like BREAD that is right? OF COURSE YOU DO!
ROLLS that are light?
CAKES out of sight?
PIES just right?

Traxel Has Them!

WE HAVE THE BEST SELECTED LINE OF XMAS GOODS IN OUR EXPERIENCE.

NOVELTIES in Celluloid, Plush, Wood and Metal Goods. Handsome assortment of Stand and Triplicate Mirrors.

CUT GLASS BOTTLES AND PERFUMES.

THEO. C. POWER

Edwin Matthews,
DENTIST!

Second and Market, over George T. Wood's, Maysville, Ky. Extraction under gas. Also Gold Cap Crown and Bridge Work (insertion of artificial teeth without plates.) Night calls answered.

MASON COUNTY

FARMS

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers two farms for sale, one containing 230 acres and the other 46 acres. The first tract is located on the Stony Hollow pike and is well improved.

A Good Dwelling of Six Rooms, Three Barns, Ice House

and other outbuildings, and it has on it a good orchard. The smaller tract is a part of the old Montjoy farm, and has on it a good dwelling of four rooms and a good stable. For further particulars address

GEO. R. WELLS,

Bernard, Mason County, Ky.